

FRESH BRUTALITY TOWARDS SAILORS SHOWN BY POLICE

Sheriff Rose Ignores Commandants Complaint and Seeks To Protect Ruffians

LETTER TO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS "MISLAID"

Men in Uniform Atrociously Man-handled Without Cause By Angry Police Officers

Contemptuous treatment of the representatives of the United States army by the sheriff came to light yesterday when Assistant Clerk Henry van Gosen, of the city clerk's office made public correspondence received from Captain George B. Clark, U. S. N.

The letters brought out, also, reports confined to the satisfaction of the navy officials by personal investigation, of further police brutality against the men in the United States uniform. The evident desire of the sheriff to suppress the charges, and his contemptuous refusal to answer Captain Clark's letter following which was the suppression of the commandant's letter in the city clerk's office for eleven days has brought on a situation which is expected to bring to a climax the police habits of clashing with the habits of the American uniform on the slightest provocation, or upon no provocation at all.

The victims of the police, this time are three seamen of the U. S. S. Albatross, named Elliot, Bateman and Handy. The policeman concerned has not been named in the correspondence, which infers that he is not known to the naval officers who made the first investigation. Apparently no one made any other.

The history of correspondence in the matter shows that Captain Clark, commandant of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, wrote to Sheriff Rose on April 11, enclosing a copy of the report of Commander Thomas C. Hart, who investigated the assault on the seamen. Previous to April 11, Commander Hart had interviewed the sheriff but was "informed of no developments." Captain Clark, inclosed in his letter to the sheriff, the report of Commander Hart, and Rose had every opportunity to deny the story that was brewing, as the last paragraph of the commandant's report contained the following suggestive recommendation:

"I recommend that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence and think the action should be summary; our activities scarcely permit time for a long drawn out investigation, trial or hearing."

When the navy's opinion of the matter was strong as that on April 10 its opinion on May 14, during which time, it had not even received letters of acknowledgment from the city, can be presumed.

The sheriff ignored Captain Clark's letter of April 11, according to the commandant's later letter to the civil service commission, in which he said: "Although more than three weeks have elapsed since the date of the first letter I have not yet received the courtesy of a reply from the sheriff. The matter which concerns the fair and just treatment of men in the government service charged with the protection of the district is too important to be ignored."

On April 31 ten days later, Captain Clark wrote the following letter to the sheriff:

"Sir, referring to my letter of the 11th inst., with enclosure, relating to charges of mistreatment of enlisted men of the U. S. S. Albatross by a police officer, I should be pleased to be informed of any action if any, that has been taken regarding the matter."

Ignored Captain's Protest

"This last opportunity of Sheriff Rose to put the civil community right in the eyes of the navy was treated with the same contemptuous indifference given the first letter. Captain Clark apparently received no answer to that either, for on May 1 he was compelled to write to the civil service commission laying the correspondence before it and asking for an investigation."

Just why the letter to the civil service commission was suppressed is difficult to understand. Assistant Clerk Henry van Gosen, who takes care of the civil service commission's correspondence, claims that he did not see it until last Friday afternoon, when he found it "lying on Dave's desk," according to his own statement yesterday, and referring to City Clerk David Kalanokani.

Commissioners in Dark

Two members of the civil service commission yesterday declared with the utmost vigor that they knew absolutely nothing about the letter until it was read to them by van Gosen at a meeting Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Chairman Jesse Uihli stated yesterday that he had no knowledge of it at all, and there was an indication that trouble was on the cards between the commissioners and the clerk's office.

The assault of the three navy men by the police is described by Commander Hart in his report to Captain Clark, which the police have been in possession of for over a month, and which is as follows:

"I have personally investigated this affair because my attention had been called to injuries received by the men. They are all petty officers, from separate ships; all had been clabbed. Injuries of Elliot and Bateman were minor. Bateman's were more serious, he having received a severe blow on neck and over collar bone which par-

NEW YORK ASKED TO HASTEN REPLY

Total Gathered For Y. M. C. A. Plan Now Amounts To More Than \$75,000

Amount previously pledged \$73,767.00
Amount raised yesterday \$2,154.00
Amount to be raised \$24,078.40
Total amount pledged \$75,921.00

New York received an urgent inquiry for information last night from W. A. Horn, in charge here of the campaign to raise \$100,000 for an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.

The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. promised to appropriate \$175,000 if Honolulu would raise \$100,000. The Ad Club committee on army and navy and Mr. Horn have raised \$75,921.00, more than three-quarters of the amount required. Mr. Horn has assured New York in previous messages that he believes the remainder will be forthcoming soon, and now he wants to know what action New York has taken.

His message of inquiry was not filed until shortly before noon and probably did not reach New York until after six o'clock yesterday evening, so that the answer may not be sent before this morning. He believes that the International committee, which was to have closed its session Saturday afternoon, found itself so crowded with problems arising out of America's entry into the world war that it is still sitting and has not reached the problem here yet.

"Now that we are past the three-quarter point and coming into the home stretch," he said, "there can be no doubt of the ultimate outcome, but it is unfortunate that this little hiatus in communications should have happened at this particular moment. Beyond question a number of persons on our list who expected to have heard before this what New York had done have postponed a decision until they are in possession of positive information."

In the meantime, we are going straight ahead with our schedule, expanding the new list of names drawn up last week. Volunteers worked at Pearl Harbor have plunged into the game for the navy and we have still to hear from what they will accomplish. "By the way, while the transport (same deleted by the censor) was here (time deleted by the censor) the first thing a lot of the men did as soon as they got down shore was to ask for an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Of course we had to tell them there isn't any yet, but if you were at the regular Y. M. C. A. that day, you saw them filling the lobby and the writing rooms."

"A part of call for transports, such as Honolulu, needs an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. spot where the men can write letters home, where they can rest and talk with their mates, more even than a merely garrison town. Honolulu is both."

GARAGE AT CASTNER BURNED TO GROUND

Castner garage was burned yesterday afternoon, and four automobiles destroyed by fire. A Japanese boy in charge of the garage, was badly burned and was conveyed to the post hospital for treatment.

The alarm was sent in about one o'clock, and the regimental fire squads from Schofield Barracks, responded. A large number of soldiers were soon on the scene and did all in their power to minimize the damage, by timely work with buckets, but were unable to prevent the destruction of the garage and four cars. Some automobile accessories in the garage were saved by the soldiers.

The Japanese boy was alone in the garage and was pouring paint into a can, when a back-fire ignited the inflammable stuff and the boy was enveloped in flames.

W. C. Powell, proprietor of the garage, stated last night that the damage to the garage was \$5000, of which \$3000 is covered by insurance. The value of the four cars destroyed is approximately \$5000.

Finally disabled him. From what I can learn, the man who agreed to sell the automobile under close examination, and from one chief yeoman who had been in company with one of them all evening and who was eyewitness to a part of the incident. I believe the following to be a correct statement of the facts:

"There had been some disorder on the part of other enlisted men in this general locality. These men were sober and were passing along Hotel Street—not King—in an orderly manner and there were two other enlisted men some yards ahead of them who were intoxicated, were upsetting garbage cans and perhaps engaged in other disorder. These men reached a policeman who with few or no words of warning, began an assault with his club—described as a leather or rubber billy, not a regulation club or night stick—and called assistance. In at least one case, a man was certainly clabbed twice, while standing with his hands down and saying nothing more than to ask why he was being assaulted and protesting without use of harsh language. The evidence tends to show that there was no reason or justification for any part of the assault and no resistance against it."

"I conclude that the officer who began it had lost his temper before these men reached him and vented it on them in an entirely brutal manner."

"I have had an informal interview concerning the case with the sheriff, but he has informed me of no details. I recommend that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence and think the action should be summary; our activities scarcely permit time for a long drawn out investigation, trial or hearing."

(Signed) THEOS. C. HART.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE DIES IN NEW YORK

Famous Attorney and Ambassador To Great Britain Dies At Eighty-five Years

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)
NEW YORK, May 15.—Joseph H. Choate, famous attorney and one time ambassador to the Court of Saint James, died at his home here last night, aged eighty-five years old.

Mr. Choate was born in 1832, and was one of the most distinguished practitioners of law in the United States, ambassador to England with signal success, a speaker applauded on innumerable public occasions, and, finally, a remarkable eulogist.

He came from an old New England family, noted for strength of character and mental vigor. His father was a student of the famous Rufus Choate. He was graduated from Harvard in 1852, a college mate of Phillips Brooks. He established himself in New York in 1860 soon after finishing his law studies, and as a member of the firm of Evans, Southmayd and Choate he won a leadership in the New York bar.

He appeared in all the celebrated cases—and it was said a case was not a case unless Choate appeared in it—where his dexterity and wit and searching cross-examination brought him considerable success. He figured in the prosecution of "Boss" Tweed and his followers who looted the New York City treasury; he successfully defended Gen. Fitz John Porter that by reversal of a court martial that officer was reinstated; he appeared in the Tilden case, the contest over Commodore Vanderbilt's millions, and the Chinese exclusion case, arguing against the validity of the act. There are but a few of the famous judgments in which he figured, his presence invariably making any case "an intellectual treat for the public and a professional education for junior members of the bar."

His professional income during the height of his career was believed to be the largest of any practitioner in the American courts, though it may occasionally have been surpassed by some of the huge fees paid for special services by some of the great corporations. He won his way through a combination of good humor, which gave him the power to hold the attention of the juries in the simplest cases, and legal skill.

It is of record that, during his younger days, he had the daring to make a judge, who had turned to converse with someone behind him, while Choate was addressing the court. Choate stopped short in his address. The judge remarked the silence, and as his honor turned to face the room the lawyer began to answer: "Your Honor, I shall need all the time allotted me for summing up and I shall need your Honor's undivided attention."

"And you shall have it," the Court apologized.

Mr. Choate was a Republican but never held public office, beyond a brief term as member of a State Constitutional Convention, when he was invited by President McKinley in 1899 to go to London as the American ambassador. At a farewell dinner at the United League Club, Mr. Choate remarked upon his inexperience in politics or diplomatic life. "I shall rely," he said, "upon a happy temperament."

After his six years in England, he was lauded on both sides of the Atlantic for the remarkable success he had had in strengthening the ties between the English speaking peoples. His range of speciality made him known as an ambassador to the people as well as to the Court. Numberless times he appeared as a lecturer on American institutions and American statesmen.

A mark of respect never before conferred upon a foreigner in England since the middle of the nineteenth century was paid him when he was adopted by the inner circle of the British bar and made a "bencher" or member of the governing body of the Middle Temple. It was, in fact, a compliment never before paid in London to a lawyer of American birth and training.

As an after-dinner speaker Mr. Choate was a national-international possession. The stories told about him, too, were as countless as those he told, for he was one of those picturesque figures about which stories cluster—some of which undoubtedly belonged to others, one typical flash of his wit is that with which he answered a questioner, who asked who he would choose to be if he were not Joseph H. Choate.

"Mrs. Choate's second husband," was the instantaneous reply.

Mrs. Choate was Caroline D. Sterling of Cleveland, O., whom he married in 1861, and by whom he had five children.

LAD CONFESSES TO
KILLING OF A WOMAN

Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Also Murdered a Police Officer

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—John Redman, aged nineteen, has just admitted to the police that he had murdered Mrs. Alice McQuillan Dunn in St. Paul April 22, following the murder of Policeman Connelly in Minneapolis two days before. According to the boy's story he and Mrs. Dunn were in a conspiracy together and were stopped by Connelly while driving an automobile in the streets of Minneapolis. After the murder of the policeman the lad says that he decided to slay the woman "to keep her mouth shut."

WAIOLAMA SWAMP IN
HILO NEARLY RECLAIMED

Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, who returned on Sunday from a brief visit to Hilo, says that in the Waiolama reclamation work in Hilo 180,000 cubic yards of material have been dumped into the swamp and that 40,000 cubic yards more will complete the work, which is under contract to the Lord Young Engineering Company. Mr. Forbes says that other public undertakings in the Big Island are going along nicely.

SOLDIER DROWNED

While bathing off Pier 15 yesterday morning, Robert Redman, colored, and a recruit aboard a transport in port, was drowned. Redman was bathing with a number of comrades and snuck without warning. Late last night his body had not been recovered. Redman enlisted in the cavalry in Kansas City and was unattached to any regiment.

OFFICERS MUST STICK TO LINE, SAYS DECISION

Can Not Shift To Engineer Corps, Declares the Judge Advocate General

OTHER IMPORTANT FINDINGS
HAVE BEEN HANDED DOWN

Reserve Officers Entitled To Extra Pay When Serving With the Flying Corps

According to a bulletin received from the war department late yesterday afternoon, a number of decisions of great interest to the service have been rendered by the judge advocate general of the army, and principle among them is the decision on the question as to whether or not a line officer may transfer to the corps of engineers, under the provisions of the National Defense Act.

Following are some of the decisions: On the question as to whether or not an officer of the line of the army may be transferred to the corps of engineers, under the provisions of the National Defense Act, the judge advocate general of the army has decided that:

"The transfer of an officer from the line of the army to the corps of engineers is not authorized. While engineer officers serving with engineer troops are a part of the line of the army, Section 22, of the Act of February 2, 1901, prescribing that the enlisted force of the corps of engineers and the officers serving therewith shall constitute a part of the line of the army, they hold their offices in the corps of engineers and are merely detailed on duty with troops; that such vacancies as may be said to occur in the commissioned personnel of troop organizations are not filled by appointment to office but by the detail of a person holding office in the corps of engineers; and that the transfer of a line officer to the corps of engineers would not fill a vacant office in the line but would fill a vacant office in a staff corps."

The question was presented as to the proper disposition of a first lieutenant, dental corps, who appeared before an examining board to determine his fitness for promotion under the National Defense Act and was found to be disqualified both physically and mentally.

No Exception Here

"It is held, that under the provision of said section which makes applicable to all laws relating to the examination of officers of the medical corps for promotion, he is by reason of having failed to pass his physical examination for promotion, entitled to be retired with the rank of captain."

An honorable discharge of an enlisted man because of disability is a discharge for the convenience of the government, and the soldier has no right to demand that he be discharged prior to such discharge, he is entitled, in case he recovers and re-enlist in the benefits of the Act of May 11, 1908, relating to continuous service pay and bonus for reenlistment, according to the conditions therein prescribed.

Entitled to Extra Pay

Upon reference of a question for opinion as to whether or not officers of the aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, when assigned to duty acquiring them to make regular and frequent aerial flights, are entitled to the extra pay authorized under Section 13, of the National Defense Act, of June 3, 1916, the judge advocate general has held "that as Section 13 of the same act provides that reserve corps officers, when ordered 'to duty with troops or at field exercises, or for instruction,' when provision is made therefore, shall, while so serving, 'receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the regular army,' and as Section 13 of said act specifically provides, with respect to aviation officers, that 'each aviation officer authorized by this act shall, while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, receive an increase of twenty-five per centum in the pay of his grade, in lieu of service under his regular mission,' a reserve corps officer of the aviation section assigned to active duty is entitled to receive the increased pay authorized for such duty, as such officer comes within the description."

During the debate on the amendment and the foodstuffs problem, the unrequited wrath of the senate was poured down on the "food gamblers" and "food pirates" and "robbers," the term being frequently applied to the food speculators.

During the debate, Senator Gronna of North Dakota declared that the Allies had called on the country to furnish 600,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. He did not state the source of his information, but privately to senators established the authenticity of the facts he brought forth.

C. St. Sayers, manager of the Honolulu Baking and Maltine Company, when informed last night that the senate has passed the Espionage Bill, with its clause forbidding the use of grain for the manufacture of any intoxicating beverage said:

"If the country needs the grain for food, or if it is needed for the food of our Allies then I for one have absolutely nothing to say against this bill, although it means that the brewer of the United States will go out of business with a bump that is likely to be felt by every man, woman and child in the land."

Consider for a moment what the

OUTDOOR CIRCLE HEARS OF CIVIC WORK ON KAUAI

Addressing the women of the Honolulu Outdoor Circle at its last meeting, Mrs. A. J. Campbell told of the civic improvement work on Kauai. She spoke of the good work of the Mokihana Club in planting, developing and beautifying the hillsides, roads and lands they love and own. Many persons of the Garden Island, in line with the preparedness movement now sweeping the country, are plowing up their beautiful lawns and planting vegetables in their stead. Not only are the lawns giving way to this latest movement, for the barren hills and roadsides have been planted with garden truck of all sorts, that the island might be made independent should the need ever arise, Mrs. Campbell said:

"I was invited about a month ago by Mrs. Charles Rice, chairman of the outdoor division of the Mokihana Club of Lihue, Kauai, to speak on the work of the Outdoor Circle—that we had accomplished, how we worked and our future plans—also our planting."

"The Mokihana Club, though not large, is most alive. At its April meeting it joined the Federal Clubs of the United States. It thus has the honor of being the first club of the Hawaiian Islands to join the federation."

"Mr. Myers at Lihue has planted the Garden Island of our group, with their marvelous mountains with their awe-inspiring peaks, points, pinnacles, ridges and mysterious rainbow-arched waterfalls, their valleys and canyons being covered with shining, rushing rivers, myriads of birds, their rugged, rocky, varying color line, with its booming, splashing, sparkling surf."

"Above and over all her mantle of scintillating unvaried coloring—color that whispers a thousand exquisitely lovely subtle things as we stand, look, and listen spell-bound."

"The roads on Kauai are a joy for ever, while on Oahu are a continuous nightmare. They are without the joys of billboards. The vistas and views are unobstructed by cigarette and cigar signs. Cheating gun and the latest fashions in hats, clothes, shoes and other monstrosities which are flaunted before us on Oahu are absent on Kauai."

"The people are planting and have been planting for many years on Kauai. Their homes are surrounded by beautiful grounds in which lovely specimens of plant life thrive and bloom adding to the joys of life."

"But some are now plowing up their front lawns to plant vegetables. They not only plant their own gardens but the hillsides and roadsides."

Tree Planting on a Large Scale

"Mr. Charles Rice of Lihue, has planted between two hundred and three hundred thousand trees. Kipu, as planted by him is most beautiful. A long straight avenue is planted with Norfolk pines; while between each is a lovely pink hibiscus shrub, the work of Mrs. Rice, who has cross-fertilized this wonderful shrub until her own garden as well as many garden plots and roadsides speak of her handy work."

"Another beauty spot calls our attention to Mr. Rice's forethought—a hillside planted in Cascade Granda, another with Golden Shower, with green forestry between."

Besides Mr. Rice's individual work, his family is interested and is restoring the hillsides and the lands they own and love.

But Mr. Rice and his family are not the only ones that are interested in the beautifying of their island. Many others are and have been for many years doing like work. McBrydes Kukuihonu Park

"Mr. Walter McBryde at Kukuihonu is developing planting and beautifying, what was a few years ago just a bare hillside into a beautiful park, from which is obtained a marvelous view of the surrounding country."

"He has constructed roads through it; laid out Japanese gardens; built terraces; and what was a neglected hillside now blossoms like a rose."

"Also along the roadsides which run through the property owned by him

ESPIONAGE BILL IS PASSED WITH
CLAUSE BARRING GRAIN FOR BOOZE

(Associated Press By Cable)
WASHINGTON, May 14.—The administration espionage bill, shore of the press censorship and prohibition sections, passed the senate today by a vote of 77 to 6. It now goes to conference with the house.

The amendment offered by Senator Thomas of Colorado to the espionage bill, to suspend stock exchanges and boards of trade dealing in "futures" on foodstuffs during the war, was defeated by the senate on a vote of 49 to 24.

During the debate on the amendment and the foodstuffs problem, the unrequited wrath of the senate was poured down on the "food gamblers" and "food pirates" and "robbers," the term being frequently applied to the food speculators.

Consider for a moment what the

and his family he has planted Bignonia Vauvelleri, in other places bougainvillea and on rocky banks night-blooming cereus.

Mrs. Hans Isenberg's Work

"Then at Lihue what has not Mrs. Hans Isenberg done. For years she has planted and planted and is still planting. She is most generous with her plants and flowers. I think the 'Niko Lily,' of which we are all so fond, was brought here by her. She has the Rajah or Red Sealing Wax palm growing in her garden. The mango grove back of her residence is at all times most beautiful; but when it is worth going miles to see."

"Banks and corners along the country road have been planted by her. These will stand as an everlasting monument to her, and future generations will rise up and call her blessed."

"Mr. George Wilcox has also done much roadside planting."

"Mr. Myers at Lihue has planted the Garden Island of our group, with their marvelous mountains with their awe-inspiring peaks, points, pinnacles, ridges and mysterious rainbow-arched waterfalls, their valleys and canyons being covered with shining, rushing rivers, myriads of birds, their rugged, rocky, varying color line, with its booming, splashing, sparkling surf."

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, May 14, 1917.

STOCK	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

MERCANTILE	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

SUGAR	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

BONDS	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

Between Bonds	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

Between Sales	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

Assignment Notice	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

Sugar Quotations	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

Rubber Quotations	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

UNLISTED SECURITIES	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

NEW YORK STOCKS	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

San Francisco Quotations	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	100

San Francisco Quotations	Open	Close
Albatross	100	100
Albatross	100	